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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1909

BOOST, BOOM, BUILD—THAT'S ALL.

They speak of him as Carmichael and all angels up in Alabama.

Seems to be "Hillsborough county, one and indivisible," eh, Bro. Lambright?

The Dunellon Advocate is now a veritable appendix of the Ocala Star.—Sanford Herald.

Would like to be that new linotype machine just to give body to all the good things that spring from the brain of Editor Hetherington, of The Lakeland News.

Pensacola shipped 34,000,000 feet of lumber in September—some "feat," commercially speaking.—Tampa Tribune.

Yes, over 35,000,000, and she hasn't put her best "foot" forward yet.

The Orlando Reporter-Star is to be congratulated in having secured Pierre d'A. Pratt to wield its editorial pen as successor to Editor Howard who has himself become a proprietor and will continue to shine in other columns.

The world will immortalize the dreamer who invents an airship to lift us above our troubles.—Ocala Banner.

He would immortalize himself; for it requires elemental spirit to do that kind of lifting.

It is rumored that Pure Food Inspector A. P. Jordan may become a resident of Tallahassee. Ah, woe is "us"! Shall we hear no more of red-eyed alligators, blue-tailed spadoodles and pink-bellied tadpoles in the once teeming columns of our beloved Punta Gorda Herald?

A "Longboat Item" from The Sarasota Times says: "W. H. Abell worked two hours hoeing Monday—since then he has been resting." Incidentally, we would remark that the Times is printed on Thursday. And, verily, there be other places beside Longboat who have their Abells—"able but not willing," so to speak.

Only one more month remains till the big Tri-County Fair will be pulled off in Pensacola. Are you getting something ready to put on exhibition?—Milligan Sun.

A question very much to the point which The Journal takes the liberty of adopting and putting to the people of Escambia.

Milton A. Smith, of The Tallahassee True Democrat, has been awarded the state printing and we trust he will make a worthy successor to the able veteran, T. J. Appleyard, of The Lake City Index; but Brother Smith will have to hustle and bustle and sit up 'o' nights if he expects to "make good."

The first number of the second volume of The Florida Fruit and Produce News shows how quickly everything grows in this fertile land of flowers, especially when scientifically cultivated as was the Jacksonville publication during the first year of its planting. Manager Dean and Editor Doster both deserve earnest congratulations.

The deep solicitude and sorrow not unshared with scorn expressed by a few of the state papers over the moral turpitude of certain large purchasers of Everglades property who, they assert, have wickedly made false statements in their advertisements in order to inveigle innocent settlers, which will injure the reputation of Florida, is not only beautiful; it is pathetic and almost touches the subtle reach of sublimity. If these men have been telling stories they are naughty beyond a doubt, and ought to be made to stop—even if they did pay the state a great deal more than twenty-five cents an acre for the submerged land and made no pretence that they were performing an act of charity.

How About the Milk Sold in Pensacola?

The three causes for typhoid fever generally accepted by the medical profession are germ bearing houseflies, impure water and infected or contaminated milk. The contamination of the latter comes, of course, in its handling and, no doubt, is principally due to its being placed in unclean bottles or vessels which have been visited by the filthy and death dealing insects first named.

Let us at once quote section 6 of the city milk inspection ordinance which seems to cover the last named case, although the language is not as definite as might be wished:

Milk that is obtained from animals that are fed upon any substance in a state of putrefaction or rotteness, or upon any substance of an unwholesome nature, or MILK THAT HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO OR CONTAMINATED BY THE EMANATIONS, DISCHARGES OR EXCREMENTS FROM ANY PERSON SICK WITH ANY CONTAGIOUS DISEASES by which the health or life of any person may be endangered, or milk from tubercular cows, is hereby declared to be impure and unwholesome.

It is presumed that the reading of this section may be enlarged to cover "exposure" to flies which are known to be constantly laden with typhoid germs obtained from the sources above described and "contamination" through their invasion of milk vessels. If it may not be so enlarged, then the ordinance should be so amended as to cover this most important requirement.

This city law is comprehensive in character, prescribing the duties of the Board of Health, giving that board authority to appoint inspectors to see that city milk is properly inspected and fixing a penalty for those who violate the law. If conscientiously carried out it would seem to be all that is necessary to protect the people of Pensacola, more particularly the children, the babies, whose diet to a great extent consists of this supreme nourishment.

The ordinance also provides for an inspection of all dairy establishments, the ascertainment of facts as to their cleanliness and as to the wholesomeness of the food supplied the cows. It provides likewise for the chemical analysis of milk to determine whether it is up to the standard in food quality and free from disease germs. In short, if the provisions of the law are being strictly enforced, Pensacolians need have no fear of sickness arising from this source.

The Journal is not prepared to say whether or not these provisions are being enforced. It would not dare to criticize without direct and convincing evidence one way or the other. It speaks now only in a tone of friendly warning, and from an earnest wish to

avert from the people the evil consequences which are bound to follow the use of diseased milk or milk which has been adulterated or contaminated.

BOOST, BOOM, BUILD—THAT'S ALL.

Whatever develops Pensacola develops West Florida.

Tampa is the best town in Florida—and we can prove it.—Tampa Tribune.

Before agreeing with this postulate The Journal would like the vivacious and somewhat sportive but none the less esteemed Tribune to state categorically and with extreme conciseness and lucidity just what it means by that word "best." This done, we may have further remarks to make.

That's a queer story going the rounds about Count Santa Eulalia (he has several more names) who married Mrs. Stetson. We hope there is no truth in it, but if it should turn out that his love letters were all written by the woman now said to be suing him for the job, the countess can also go to court with a suit against her husband for a divorce or a large sum of money for obtaining goods under false pretences.

A New York dispatch announces that Alford Crozier, who is esteemed as a high authority in the financial world, declares that "the central bank project of the national monetary commission really originated in Wall street" and he further asserts, we think with the best of judgment, that "if the street cannot control such a bank it will kill it." The outlook is not promising for the re-establishment of this ancient and discredited institution; for many western republicans will unite with nearly all the democrats in congress to defeat the measure.

The Journal has received the following greatly appreciated invitation: The Presidents of the United States of America

and the United States of Mexico having selected this city and the adjoining

City of Juarez, Mexico, as their meeting place

The City of El Paso through its Mayor and City Council requests the honour of your presence to assist in the reception of President Porfirio Diaz and

President William Howard Taft on Saturday, October the sixteenth One thousand nine hundred and nine El Paso, Texas.

VOX POPULI.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE AMERICAN WORKMAN

Editor Pensacola Journal: In your comments on Secretary Wilson's statement that the average American workman lived better than Queen Elizabeth you are very sarcastic and intimate that the secretary was giving out hot air, but you give no facts except that they were great eaters in those days and had food in great quantities.

Now a queen can eat no more out of a quarter of beef than she can out of a 10-pound sirloin, consequently great quantities did not add anything to her comforts. Now let us take a look at the queen's dining room. It was a big room with a big open fireplace and a big brick door and a big long stationary table in the middle of it. About once a week the floor was cleaned off, then covered with clean sand, over that about an inch of clean rushes were spread. Those fine meats were boiled in big pots and when cooked either the pot was set on the table or the whole mess was emptied in a hand-made wooden bowl or trough and the other food was served up in the same elegant style. I forgot to say that the dining room was the favorite place for the queen's dogs to stay. Most of the guests and other people sat on benches or stools around the table. Some of them had chairs. Every one helped themselves from the big dishes. Probably they had plenty of knives. Forks were not in use, and the bones and other refuse was thrown to the dogs under the table, hence the necessity for frequently cleaning the floor.

The queen did not eat out of the big pot for fear some one would put fly poison in it and upset her stomach, but she had a little table at the upper end of the room all by her lonesome, but the grub and style was practically

the same. Betty never had a fire in her bed room and a spring bed to sleep on and there is not a historical record to show she ever took a bath in her life. Quite late in her life a Dutch manufacturer sent her a pair of silk stockings which pleased her so much she ordered six pairs so she would have enough to last her as long as she lived. Before that there was nothing between her big red ankles and the wind.

Good Queen Bess never had a dish of ice cream or took a ride with her beau on the street cars and there are several other common necessities of the present day the thoughts of which would have made her red-headed.

Mr. Editor, the average American workman has plenty to eat and is much more comfortably clothed than Elizabeth.

Let him compare his comforts with those above; then ask him if the secretary's talk was hot air.

A. R. BINGHAM.

MANAGER TURNER OF THE INDIANS MAKES CORRECTION

Taylorville, Miss., Oct. 5, 1909. Editor Pensacola Journal.

In your issue of the 3rd inst. I notice an article entitled "Indian said to have made suicide move," in which article I, as manager of the Chickasha Indian baseball team, am charged with deserting my men many miles from home with no means to return.

Now, the facts are these: I played my last game of ball for this season in your city and after paying every man with me the amount due him, and some of them even more, I left for home. All of my men, with the exception of two, were at the train and bade me good-bye. A part of my men have arrived here on their way home, but will gladly return and testify as to my dealing with them and should I be wanted there on any charge, if an officer will be kind enough to so inform me by wire at my expense, I will take pleasure in returning and answering it.

As to my reliability, I refer any enquirer to the First National Bank of Commerce, Hattiesburg, Miss., the Smith County Bank, Taylorville, Miss., or any business man throughout this section.

The above statements are made that the public may know in just what condition I left my men, and that I am in no way responsible for their conduct after I left them.

Thanking you in advance for space enough for this explanation, I am,

Very truly yours,

R. V. TURNER.

Manager Chickasha Baseball Team.

C. R. Kluger, the Jeweler, 1060 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and I can now attend to business every day, and recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed."

W. A. D'Alemberte, druggist and apothecary, 121 South Palafox street.

JOHN COLLINS, THE BARBER, NOW WITH COLLINS BROS.

John Collins, the well-known tonsorial artist, is now in our employ and will be glad to see his old customers here. Special attention given children's hair cutting.

COLLINS BROS.,
204 So. Palafox St., Phone 1473.
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PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE SHIP SUBSIDISTS

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

It is rather disheartening to find the president lining up with another band of raiders upon the public treasury. For, however obscure some of the incidents of tariff taxation may be, there is no obscurity whatever about the motive behind the subsidists or of the futility of the excuses they make.

When the British government granted a subsidy to a line of steamers from Jamaica the contract stipulated the maximum freight rate on bananas so that the benefits of the subsidy should reach the shippers instead of stopping with the owners. When a liberal subsidy was granted to the Cunard Company the terms on which the government might take the steamers was stipulated in the contract. No provision similar to these was ever proposed in any measure for subsidizing American vessels. The owners have been left free to get the highest possible rates from the shippers and to extort any price from the government that the necessity of impending war may force it to give up.

If it were pretended that subsidies would reduce freight rates the benefits to American commerce would be conceivable. But the subsidy is exclusively for the owners; it is a voluntary gift to them, and it is up to them the amount they would lose in

JENNINGS, COBB AND CRAWFORD OF TIGERS, WHO FACE PIRATES FOR WORLD'S FLAG



the business if unaided. The shipper need expect no lower rates, for the government is not to aid but to indemnify the owners. The shipper can hardly hope for additional shipping facilities, for the sea-carrying trade is almost always overdone, profits and wages at sea are generally low, idle shipping is tied up in nearly every port, and the existing companies are only too eager to get cargoes for any destination and to increase their service at the least prospect of an increased demand.

In regard to the display of the American flag, it hardly needs to be said that it matters not to the goods under what flag they are exported. The writer of a recent article in the "Atlantic Monthly," whose name is not given, but who is described as an officer in the British naval reserve and merchant marine, assumes that foreign shipping companies will inevitably discriminate against American business. Why, then, are so many

Why Cough

Ask your doctor if all coughs are necessary. If not, then why cough? Ask him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Stop coughing! Coughing rasps and tears. Stop it! Coughing prepares the throat and lungs for more trouble. Stop it! There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. Stop it! Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a regular doctor's medicine for coughs and colds.

foreign steamship companies established in American ports, how did it happen that for years after the close of the Boer war British steamship lines were making lower freight rates from New York than from London, and how does it happen that, with a declining over-sea shipping, our export trade has grown so enormously? If, as a matter of sentiment, or advertising, it be desired to have the American flag displayed in foreign ports the way is easy: permit American owners to put their flag on their own property. It is not certain whether they wish to or not; but the commissioner of navigation has reported that there is some 600,000 tons of shipping owned by Americans which is sailed under foreign flags. If any considerable fraction of this fleet were to be transferred to American vessels quite a beginning would be made in the way of displaying the American flag in the ports of the world.

The shipbuilders would protest against this. They would be almost the sole beneficiaries of a subsidy. The granting of a subsidy to American-built steamers would not lower freight rates; it would increase sailings from our ports little if at all; it would have no appreciable influence upon our export trade, which has grown enormously under existing conditions. Practically all the subsidy would go into the shipyards.

INTERESTING QUESTION OF PUBLIC MORALS.

Bartow Courier-Informant.

The Pensacola Journal promises some fine boat racing at the Tri-County Fair to be held in that city in November. At this end of the line the Tampa Tribune promises some fine horse racing at the state fair in that city. Now as a moral question, we would like to know which is worse, boat racing or horse racing? The one trains and puts in competition the muscles of men,

and the other the muscles of horses; both for purposes of sport and there is betting on both. The Solons and Solomons and other (a) esses of our last legislature decided that horse racing was wrong and condemned it to death, the sentence to be executed two years hence. So far as the physical aspects of the two sports are concerned there is practically no difference and if the betting feature is the one that condemns horse racing, then boat racing, marathon racing, baseball and football must all go, for there is betting, and lots of it, on all of them.

Cambling is one of the worst evils that can afflict any community, but is it not a most "lame and impotent conclusion" to many generations of free government and enlightened progress, to be compelled to acknowledge that we cannot eliminate the evil practices that grow up in connection with all manly and healthful sports, without destroying the sports themselves?

But we are getting off the track (not the race track, Bro. Lambright); so "revelons a nos moutons," as Bro. Tyler would say. We again propound the question, what is the difference from a moral standpoint, between horse racing and boat racing?

Accomplished.

He—She is a very clever woman. You ought to have her call.

She—She did. She called over half of my favorite bluffs when she was here this afternoon.

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This beautiful piano, just received from the factory, will be sold to the highest and best bidder. The bids will be opened by three disinterested judges and the piano will be awarded according to their decision. Some one will get a fine piano at their own price. Write us for further information or make out your bid, stating how much you will give for the piano, cash or on terms, and state how much cash on first payment and how much per month or quarterly. We furnish free with this beautiful piano a handsome scarf, stool, instruction book and selection of music.

Send in your bids at once, as date on which piano will be awarded is uncertain. Each bidder will receive by return mail a popular piece of music. Write today.

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